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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT TACOMA

9 PETER J. MCDANIELS,

10 Plaintiff,

v.

11 BELINDA STEWART, et al.,

12 Defendants.  
13

CASE NO. C15-5943 BHS

ORDER ADOPTING REPORT  
AND RECOMMENDATION

14 This matter comes before the Court on the Report and Recommendation (“R&R”)  
15 of the Honorable David W. Christel, United States Magistrate Judge, Dkt. 263, and  
16 Plaintiff Peter McDaniels’s (“McDaniels”) objections to the R&R, Dkt. 272.

17 On September 24, 2018, Judge Christel issued the R&R recommending that the  
18 Court grant Defendants Belinda Stewart, Washington State Department of Corrections,  
19 Pam Perdue, Joshua Sendawula, Patrick Glebe, Dan Van Ogle, G. Steven Hammond,  
20 Robert Weber, Kevin Bovenkamp, Brent Carney, Norman Goodenough, Sarah Smith,  
21 Danielle Armbruster, Jim Parker, Robert Herzog, Brad Simpson, Lt. McCarty, Richard  
22 Roberts, and Rhonda Williamson’s (“Defendants”) motion for summary judgment. Dkt.

1 263. On October 4, 2018, McDaniels filed over fifty pages of objections and a motion  
2 for leave to file excess pages. Dkts. 268, 269. On January 9, 2019, the Court denied the  
3 motion and granted McDaniels leave to file objections totaling no more than twenty-four  
4 pages. Dkt. 271. On January 29, 2019, McDaniels filed objections. Dkt. 272. On  
5 February 7, 2019, Defendants responded. Dkt. 273. On February 12, 2019, McDaniels  
6 replied. Dkt. 274.

7 The district judge must determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge's  
8 disposition that has been properly objected to. The district judge may accept, reject, or  
9 modify the recommended disposition; receive further evidence; or return the matter to the  
10 magistrate judge with instructions. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3).

11 In McDaniels's second amended complaint, he asserts claims for (1) violations of  
12 his First, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights, (2) violations of the Religious Land  
13 Use and Institutionalized Persons Act ("RLUIPA"), (3) violations of the Washington  
14 state constitution, and (4) state law torts. These claims are based on his assertions that  
15 Defendants did not allow him to have both a religious and a therapeutic diet plan, they  
16 failed to provide him with a soy-free diet, they neglected to provide him a hearing before  
17 declining to provide him a soy-free diet, and they provided him with rotten meat. On  
18 April 25, 2018, Defendants moved for summary judgment on McDaniels's claims. Dkt.  
19 231. Judge Christel recommends granting the motion, Dkt. 263, and McDaniels objects  
20 to this recommendation, Dkt. 272.

21 First, the Court will address McDaniels's assertion that the recent opinion in  
22 *Vincent v. Stewart*, No. 17-35487, 2018 WL 6721734 (9th Cir. Dec. 21, 2018), controls

1 and compels denial of the R&R. Dkt. 272 at 3. In *Vincent*, the Ninth Circuit concluded  
2 that (1) “the district court incorrectly granted summary judgment on Vincent’s RLUIPA  
3 claim,” and (2) the “district court also erred in granting summary judgment on Vincent’s  
4 First Amendment claim.” *Vincent*, 2018 WL 6721734 at \*1–\*2. Regarding the RLUIPA  
5 claim, the district court improperly questioned the sincerity of Vincent’s religious beliefs  
6 instead of considering whether the defendants substantially burdened Vincent’s practice  
7 of those beliefs. *Id.* at \*1. Importantly, the court concluded that “the defendants’ refusal  
8 to provide Vincent with a metabolic diet that meets his religious needs substantially  
9 burdened his religious beliefs.” *Id.* As further explained below, *Vincent* is factually  
10 distinguishable from this case because the R&R neither questions McDaniels’s religious  
11 beliefs nor concerns Defendants’ refusal to provide a meal plan consistent with those  
12 beliefs. Instead, the issue presented in this case is whether Defendants violate  
13 McDaniels’s rights by requiring McDaniels to choose between a religious meal plan that  
14 McDaniels claims is unhealthy or a therapeutic meal plan that is heavily dependent on  
15 soy, which McDaniels claims causes digestive issues because he is soy intolerant. Thus,  
16 the Court rejects McDaniels’s argument that *Vincent* controls the issues in this matter.

17       Second, McDaniels objects to the R&R’s recommendation that Defendants are  
18 entitled to summary judgment on McDaniels’s RLUIPA claim and First Amendment  
19 claim. Dkt. 272 at 5–21. McDaniels, however, fails to show any error of law in the  
20 R&R. Instead, McDaniels repeatedly argues that Defendants are violating his rights  
21 because they refuse to provide him a meal plan of his choosing. It is undisputed that  
22 Defendants have a legitimate penological interest in offering standard meal plans whether

1 in a mainline meal plan, a religious meal plan, or a therapeutic meal plan. *Ward v.*  
2 *Walsh*, 1 F.3d 873, 877 (9th Cir. 1993) (prisons have “a legitimate penological interest in  
3 running a simplified food service, rather than one which gives rise to many administrative  
4 difficulties.”) (citing *Kahey v. Jones*, 836 F.2d 948, 950 (5th Cir. 1988)). Despite this  
5 interest, McDaniels argues that Defendants are substantially burdening his religious  
6 rights because his religious meal plan is unhealthy and the therapeutic meal plan is heavy  
7 in soy, which causes medical issues with his soy intolerance. One problem with  
8 McDaniels’s argument is that he has failed to prove that the religious plan is unhealthy.  
9 Other than his subjective belief as to the healthiness of this plan, he has failed to establish  
10 the plan violates any federal right based on the nutritional aspects of the plan. Thus, his  
11 personal choice to avoid the religious meals may not be imputed to Defendants as their  
12 implicit substantial burden on his rights. At most, McDaniels has established a mere  
13 inconvenience that the offered religious meal is not as healthy as he would prefer.  
14 *Graham v. C.I.R.*, 822 F.2d 844, 851 (9th Cir. 1987) (In order to reach the level of a  
15 constitutional violation, the interference with one’s practice of religion “must be more  
16 than an inconvenience; the burden must be substantial and an interference with a tenet or  
17 belief that is central to religious doctrine.”). Therefore, the Court adopts the R&R on  
18 McDaniels’s RLUIPA claim and First Amendment claim.

19 Third, it is unclear whether McDaniels specifically objects to the portion of the  
20 R&R addressing his Eighth Amendment claim. However, upon review of the R&R, the  
21 Court agrees that McDaniels has failed to show deliberate indifference in failing to allow  
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1 a mixed meal plan or in failing to address an alleged serious medical need based on soy  
2 intolerance. Therefore, the Court adopts the R&R on this claim.

3 Fourth, it is unclear whether McDaniels specifically objects to the portion of the  
4 R&R addressing his Fourteenth Amendment claim. However, upon review of the R&R,  
5 the Court agrees that McDaniels has failed to show a violation of his due process rights or  
6 equal protection rights. Therefore, the Court adopts the R&R on this claim.

7 Finally, McDaniels provides some general objections to the R&R's  
8 recommendations regarding his retaliation claim, his Washington state constitution  
9 claims, and his Washington tort law claims. Dkt. 272 at 21–26. The Court agrees that  
10 McDaniels has failed to establish a prima facie case of retaliation because he relies on  
11 mere speculation. Even then, Defendants have submitted un rebutted evidence that  
12 issuing infractions for trading food furthers the legitimate penological interest of insuring  
13 every inmate is receiving adequate nutrition. Thus, the Court adopts the R&R on this  
14 claim.

15 Regarding McDaniels's state law claims, the Court agrees with the R&R that the  
16 claims are without legal basis and McDaniels has failed to support them with actual  
17 evidence. Dkt. 263 at 22–24.

18 Therefore, the Court having considered the R&R, McDaniels's objections, and the  
19 remaining record, does hereby find and order as follows:

20 (1) The R&R is **ADOPTED**;

21 (2) Defendants' motion for summary judgment, Dkt. 231, is **GRANTED**;

1 (3) McDaniels's *in forma pauperis* status is **REVOKED** for purposes of  
2 appeal; and

3 (4) The Clerk shall enter a **JUDGMENT** and close the case.

4 Dated this 25th day of March, 2019.

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7 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
United States District Judge